

Glossary of Terms

“A” Framing - Constructing and placing of lumber in an “A” configuration to support the forward end of two-wheeled trailers. Used in addition to normal blocking and bracing.

Acid/Label Box - Containers fabricated on a deck to specific measurements and generally consisting of a floor, sides, and cover. Other types of containers are constructed without a floor, and the sides are random, conforming to the cargo face, and may have a random cover accommodating lashing.

Aged Cargo Report - Cargo data printout showing the time-in-terminal of shipments on hand.

Agents - Includes subcontractors or other persons engaged by the Contractor to perform work or service under this contract.

Alert Message - An electrical communication prepared and transmitted by a terminal commander to aid in resolving an inventory discrepancy.

Amidships - In the center of a vessel. The section halfway between the stem and stern.

Amidships Guy - Single line or cable secured to the heads of two booms to pull them inboard.

Astern - To the rear of or behind the vessel.

Astray Freight - Shipments or portions of shipments found in carriers’ possession or delivered to a Government installation for which billing (waybill, freight bill, etc.) is not available.

Athwart ship - Across the vessel. From side to side; at right angles to the keel.

Backyard Labor - Labor-performing operations, other than those performed by Deep Sea labor, in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements.

Bail - Triangular plate of steel used to connect the bull chain, bull lines, and single topping lift.

Barge - Floating craft of full body and heavy construction, designed to carry cargo.

Batten Cleats (Hatch Cleats) - Right-angle brackets welded to the hatch coaming to securing battens.

Battens - Cross strips of iron or wood placed across the square of a closed hatch to hold tarps and hatch covers.

Battens, Hatch - Thin steel bars fitted tight against the hatch coaming to hold the hatch cover or tarpaulin in place.

Battens, Sweat (Cargo) - Long planks in the hold or between decks, secured to the side of the ship to protect cargo from sweat and rust.

Beam - Maximum width of a vessel.

Beam, Hatch - Steel or wooden beam which supports hatch covers.

Beam Sockets - Fittings in the coaming for hatch beams, into which flanges on the beam ends fit.

Belay - To wind or make turns with a running line around a belaying pin or cleat to hold secure, make fast, or stop.

Bight - Primarily the bend or loop in a rope.

Bilge - Rounded portion of a vessel's shell, which connects the bottom with the sides. The space in the lower part of a ship's hold where wastewater collects. Also the part of a barrel at its greatest diameter.

Bitts - Heavy device with bed, plate, and two iron posts on which mooring lines are fastened to secure the ship.

Block - Metal or wooden frame or shell containing one or more pulleys or sheaves, generally set side by side and turning freely on the same pin.

Blocking - Placing timbers or blocks next to the sides and ends of vehicles, heavy lifts, and other cargo to prevent horizontal movement. Blocking must be braced to be effective.

Bollard - Short metal post on a wharf or pier, used for securing the lines of a vessel.

Booking - The reservation of ocean transportation space on a vessel.

Boom Table - Outrigger or shelf built around a mast or kingpost to support the pivots of a number of booms.

Bottom - Underwater part of the hull, extending from the keel to the curved portion of the vessel's sides.

Bottom Cargo - (Weight Cargo) - Cargo that is heavy in proportion to its size. Examples are tanks, machinery, and metal plates.

Bracing - Strengthening an item by supporting it in a horizontal direction.

Breakbulk Cargo - Packaged products that can be unitized into larger parcels and assembled together, for example, on pallet boards bound by wire, or gathered up in rope cargo slings as a means of lifting on and off a vessel.

Bridging - Build decking, including blocking and bracing when required, over void spaces, and generally over products (i.e., reinforcing bars, steel plates, steel rods, etc.).

Bridle - Span of line or chain, so fastened at the ends that another line or chain may be attached to its middle or bight.

Broken Stowage - Lost or unfilled space in a vessel's hold.

Bulkheads/Partitions - Use of vertical partitions to keep cargo from shifting or to keep it away from hot bulkheads. Generally used behind solid fencing and in conjunction therewith.

Bull Chain - Heavy chain on a single topping lift, used to hold the boom in a vertical working position.

Bull Line - Line used to top or lower a boom rigged with a single topping lift.

Bulwark - A short, solid continuation of the vessel's side plating above the edge of an exposed deck, providing protection from the sea and preventing the loss of material or personnel.

Bunker - Hull compartment used for the stowage of coal or fuel oil.

Burton - Tackle used for various purposes, as for hoisting rigging aloft. Also the outboard boom and fall.

Cantline - Recess caused by the curvature of cylinders stowed one against the other.

Capstan - Vertical revolving drum, spool-shaped, generally used for heaving or towing or mooring lines.

Cargo - Material moving within the Defense Transportation System.

Cargo Assembly Area - That area conforming to the standard of 250 feet from bow or stern of the ship, and 500 feet inland.

Cargo Boom - Span extending from a mast or kingpost to handle cargo.

Cargo Hook - Heavy steel hook secured to the end of the cargo runners and used to hoist drafts of cargo.

Cargo Runner - Rope or cable used to draw up or lower cargo draft.

Cargo Status "N" - A Shipment Unit (SU) identified as being a TID will be assigned a status code "N" to identify a shipment that could not be located during pier or warehouse inventory (denotes it is non-shippable) and will undergo intensive research to locate.

Cargo Status "W" - A Shipment Unit (SU) identified as an "N" status TID, upon termination of all research, will be placed in Cargo Status "W" to indicate a report of survey has been initiated.

Cargo Status "Y" - A shipment identified as being a Terminal Inventory Discrepancy (TID) is assigned status code "Y" to indicate that it could not be located during a warehouse inventory or at the time it was to be loaded and that extensive research will be undertaken to locate it.

Cargo Transporter - Includes all reusable shipping containers (except those used exclusively for household goods) such as: CONEX, Navy Shipping Containers, Seavans, MILVANs, aircraft engine cans, etc. In the Schedule of Rates, Section B of the S&RTS contract, cargo transporters are only ISO ocean containers. Cargo transporter includes Flatracks when used to transport cargo.

Cathead - Outside spool on a winch, used in handling hauling lines and in topping and lowering booms.

Catwalk - Footwalk, constructed around and over obstructions, for the convenience of the crew.

Ceiling Planks - Planking fitted on top of the floor or double bottom in the cargo hold.

Centerline - Imaginary fore-and-aft line extending from the bow to the stern through the center of the vessel.

Checking or Clerking - The act of counting, tallying, or checking cargo against appropriate documents.

Chock - a. Deck fitting through which mooring lines are passed; b. To block the cargo with dunnage.

Classified - Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interest of national security

Classified Shipment - Official information or matter in any form, or any nature which requires protection in the interest of national security.

Cleat - Wood or metal fitting with two projecting horns to which a line is secured.

Coaming - Sidewall of the hatch that projects above the deck around the perimeter of the hatch.

Code 5 Household Goods - The movement of household goods in SDDC approved door-to-door shipping containers (wooden boxes), whereby a carrier provides linehaul service from origin residence to military ocean terminal or container freight station, the government provides ocean transportation to the designated

port of discharge, and the carrier provides linehaul service to the destination residence, all without rehandling of the container contents.

Common-User Ocean Terminals - A military installation, part of a military installation, or a commercial facility operated under a contract or arrangement of the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC), which regularly provides for two or more shipper services terminal functions of receipt, transit storage or staging, processing, loading, and unloading of passenger or cargo ships.

Consignee - The person or company that merchandise or cargo is forwarded to.

Consignor - The person or company that sends merchandise or cargo to another party.

Containers - Cargo containers including military vans (MILVANS) and commercial containers 20 feet in length and greater.

Container Bridge Crane - The rail mounted container crane used to transfer containers to and from railroad cars, trucks, and container chassis, as applicable.

Container Chassis - The trailer used to carry and transport containers.

Container Crane - The rail mounted pier crane used to load and discharge containers to and from railroad cars, trucks, and container chassis.

Container Handler - Forklift or other similar device used to handle and transfer containers.

Container holding pads - An in transit, hard-surfaced container holding area, adjacent to a wharf. In an ammo operation, the area is re-vetted.

Contingency Operations - Deployment of Armed Forces and equipment during a Defense need (such as a National Emergency)

Contingency labor operations - Support the deployment of DoD Armed Forces, assuring agreements are in place to supply supplemental labor capacity when the local labor pool is exhausted.

Contracting Officer - The person executing a contract on behalf of the Government, and any other military or civilian employee who is properly designated Contracting Officer. The term includes the authorized representative of a Contracting Officer acting within the limits of his authority.

Controlled Cargo - Items, which require additional control and security as prescribed in various regulations and statutes. Controlled items include money, negotiable instruments, narcotics, registered mail, precious metal alloys, ethyl alcohol, and drug abuse items.

Coopering - The act of making or repairing shipping pallets, boxes, or other shipping containers and reloading with cargo.

Cradle - Rest to support a boom in a horizontal position.

Cribbing - Built up structure of dunnage filling an empty space and supporting and securing cargo.

Critical - affecting mission success or failure

Cube - The space occupied by the measurements of length multiplied by width multiplied by height.

Defect - an error in executing a requirement, resulting in additional effort and/or cost(s).

Delivery Receipt - The document that shows proof of the physical and legal transfer of a shipment from consignor to carrier, between carriers, and from carrier to consignee.

Demurrage - A charge made on conveyances (normally railcars) held by or for a consignor or consignee beyond the allowable free time for loading or unloading, for forwarding directions, or for any other purpose.

Detention - A charge made on trucks or cargo transporters held by or for a consignor or consignee beyond the allowable free time for loading or unloading, for forwarding directions, or for any other purpose.

Direct Procurement Method (DPM) - The movement of household goods where the government provides all services and transportation to or from CONUS and overseas residences, including ocean transportation and terminal services, between the ports of embarkation and debarkation.

Documented and Verified (DoVe) Cargo - Cargo which has been receipted into the port, requires no maintenance prior to shipping, and after scanning has been verified to be in the host computer.

Documenting - Preparing or annotating documents that evidence or effect the receipt, shipment, or ownership of goods.

DoD Components - For the purpose of this regulation, DoD components include the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, the Military Departments, the Military Services, and the Defense Agencies.

Deckload - Cargo stowed on the weather deck of a vessel.

Deep Sea Labor - Labor performing pier side or container operations in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements.

Deep Tanks - Tanks located on a vessel's lower holds. They take up only a portion of a hold and may carry water ballast or dry cargo. See double-bottom tanks.

Detention Time - (Sometimes referred to as Standby Time or Waiting Time) is the time lost as a result of a stoppage, or inability to start due to causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor's, including but not limited to, a breakdown of the ship's equipment or Government furnished gear, inclement weather, non-arrival of ship, non-readiness of the ship, non-arrival of cargo, or non-availability of equipment to be furnished by the Government.

Direct Labor - All of the categories of labor provided for in the man-hour rate schedule of the order.

Double-bottom Tanks - Watertight spaces between the bottom plating, the tank top, and the margin plates. The tanks may contain water ballast, fuel oil, boiler-feed water, or drinking water. See Deep tanks.

Draft - Single sling load of cargo.

Draft, Vessel - Depth of a vessel below the waterline, measured vertically to the lowest part of the hull, the bottom of the keel, propellers, or other reference points.

Drag - Difference between bow and stern draft when the stern is in the water deeper than the bow.

Dragline - Guide rope with blocks or blocks and tackle, with ship's gear, to pull cargo out of the wings or sides into the square of a hatch and from the square to the wings.

Drayage - The movement of cargo or a cargo transporter by highway or railroad between locations within the modified commercial zone of a city.

Drop-in-cargo - Cargo that was not pre-lodged.

Drum - Cylinder on a winch around which a wire rope or line is wound. Also a container for fluid cargo, especially bulk petroleum.

Dunnage - Cordwood, planks, or other material used solely to protect goods stowed on a vessel.

Eye Splice - Loop spliced in the end of a rope.

Expected Receipt List - A listing containing data for cargo which has been pre-lodged for receipt at the terminal.

Fairlead - Fitting or device used in preserving the direction of a line, chain, or wire so that it may be delivered fairly, or on a straight lead to the sheave, drum, etc.

Fall - By common usage, the entire length of rope used in a tackle, through strict usage would limit its application to the end to which power is applied.

Fast - Made firm. Secure.

Filler Cargo - Small packages or other suitable cargo used to fill in what would otherwise be broken stowage.

Flange - Turned edge of a shape or girder, which acts to resist bending strain.

Flatrack (Platform Container) - A container without waterproof sides or top. Includes platforms that have no sides or ends, and flattracks with rigid or collapsible ends.

Floor - Plates placed vertically in the double bottom of a vessel, usually on every frame and running athwart ship.

Flooring off - Dunnaging cargo between tiers. Stowing bottom layers.

Fore (forward) - Direction toward the bow or front. From the amidships section to the bow.

Fore and Aft - Parallel with the vessel's keel. Fore-and aft stringer or girder.

Frame - Rib of a vessel.

Free time - The amount of time allowed by a carrier to load or unload cargo, or provide disposition instructions, before demurrage or detention charges accrue.

Fringe Benefits - Employee union and employer association assessments that accrue to the benefit of the individual employee in addition to his hourly rate of pay, for such things as vacation, retirement, medical care, etc.

Frustrated cargo - Cargo which is incorrectly marked or documented, requires maintenance, is being diverted, or for some other reason requires action before it can be shipped.

Gantline - Rope rove through a block at the masthead for temporary use in rigging and unrigging.

General Cargo - Cargo other than household goods, hazardous materials, and vehicles.

Gooseneck - Joint that connects the heel of a boom with a mast or mast table.

Government Furnished Equipment - The equipment, facilities, and supplies to be furnished by the Government for contractor use during the performance of this contract

Gradeability - Ability of a vehicle to go up a slope while carrying the payload for which it is designed and with its transmission in the lowest forward gear, usually stated in terms relating vertical rise to horizontal distance.

Guy - Line or cable to steady or swing a boom or spar.

Guy Pendant - Single wire with eyes in both ends for attaching them to the tackle and to a fitting on the boom, deck, or side.

Gypsy - Outside spool or drum end of a winch or windlass, usually fitted with ridges for heaving in mooring lines.

Hatch - Opening in a deck which gives access to a cargo hold.

Hatch Battens - See Battens, Hatch.

Hatch Beams - See Beam, Hatch.

Hatch Boom - Boom spotted over a ship's hatch in cargo work.

Hatch Cover - Cover on top of an opening in the deck of a vessel, fitted into recesses in the coaming and resting on the beams.

Hatch Wedge - Small wedges of wood, driven between cleat and batten to secure tarpaulin.

Hauling Part - Part of a rope in a tackle, which is hauled upon.

Hazardous and/or Dangerous Material - Material consisting of explosives, flammable substances, toxic chemicals, sources of ionizing radiation of radiant energy, oxidizing material, or corrosive material which, because of its nature, is dangerous to store or handle. Dangerous material is any material specified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, U. S Coast Guard, U. S. Agriculture Department, U. S. Public Health Service, and federal or military documents which, under conditions incident to transportation, is liable to cause fires, create serious damage by chemical action, or create a serious transportation hazard. It includes explosives, flammables, corrosives, combustibles, oxidizing material, poisons, compressed gasses, toxics, unduly magnetic material, biologicals and radiologicals, pests and diseases, and substances associated therewith presenting real or potential hazards to life and property.

Head block - One shackled to the head of the boom through which the cargo runner leads.

Heavy Lift Equipment - Material handling equipment, dock and floating cranes capable of lifting in excess of five long tons (11,200 pounds).

Heal Block - One located near the heel of the boom through which the cargo runner leads.

Hold - Space below decks used for stowing cargo. More specifically, a space between the lowest deck and the bottom of the ship or tank tops.

Hold Cargo - Cargo that, for any reason, (damage, awaiting disposition instructions, etc.) is in a non-shippable status.

Integrated Booking System (IBS) - Provides a single, worldwide, automated booking system to support peacetime and wartime movement of unit and sustainment cargo, in an efficient and timely manner. IBS

also supports SDDC business practices by automating the booking process between DOD shippers and ocean carriers.

Integrated Computerized Deployment System (ICODES) - A computer based automated stow planning system that assists in loading unit equipment and other types of cargo on vessels.

Inboard - From the sides to the centerline of a vessel.

Inland Cargo Conveyance - As used herein means truck, barge, railcar or watercraft, except ocean-going ships.

ISO Shelter - Cargo transporter that has been modified or converted to be utilized as a communications shelter, tool or maintenance kit, unit support van, or mobile command post, etc.

Julian Date - A four digit number indicating the year and date, e.g., 9128 would indicate May 8. 1999.

Job Bag - An individually numbered envelope or folder containing ERLs, TCMDs, source documents, etc., that are batched together for use when receiving shipments from a single conveyance.

Jumbo Boom - Heavy-lift boom capable of handling up to 240 tons.

Kingpost - Vertical spars, usually steel, stepped in pairs, one on each side of the centerline of the ship, supporting cargo booms.

Lashing - Fastening made by passing a rope, cord, or the like around an object or objects to prevent movement in a direction horizontal to the decks.

Lighter - Barge or flat-bottom vessel used to carry cargo from one point to another in a harbor, usually decked over, either roofed or unroofed, and usually not self-propelled.

Lightering - Act of transporting cargoes from ship to shore via lighter.

Line - Term given to fiber or wire rope.

Link band - Band fitted around the head of a cargo boom into which is shackled the topping lift, head block and boom guys.

List - Inclination of a vessel to one side from the vertical

Loading - Placing cargo into or onto trucks or trailers.

Loading Plan - Stowage diagram of cargo in a vessel.

Long Ton - Sometimes referred to as "weight ton", "long ton", or "LT", means a weight of 2,240 pounds.

Longshoreman - Usually applied to men employed in the handling of cargo in vessels when loading or unloading.

Loss - The act of losing or failing to maintain possession of an item.

Machine Floor - A lumber floor constructed to allow cargo to be stowed by the use of MHE.

MAFI - A RO/RO trailer that is 20/40/60 feet in length for handling breakbulk, oversized or deadlined cargo on and off a vessel.

Magazine - A storeroom in a ship used for storing explosives and ammunition.

Marking - Numbers, nomenclature, or symbols placed on items or containers for identification during handling, transport, or storage.

Materiel-Handling Equipment - Mechanical devices for handling of cargo and other items with greater ease and economy, e.g., a forklift.

Measurement Ton - A volume of 40 cubic feet, frequently abbreviated as "MT".

Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) - The single manager operating agency for military traffic, land transportation, and common user ocean terminals.

Minimum Time - The time, in addition to the period actually worked, for which the Contractor is required to pay his employees to comply with the minimum time requirements of collective bargaining agreements under which the Contractor is obliged to compensate his employees.

Minor Repairs and Markings - Nailing, patching, caulking, banding, replacing, or tightening bolts, taping, re-labeling, obliterating existing markings, stenciling, or otherwise marking shipping containers.

Misshipment - The routing or shipment of freight or cargo by the Contractor to a destination other than that designated on the accompanying documents or markings on the cargo which will necessitate and result in a transshipment of the cargo to be effected by the Command to its proper destination.

Mousing - Yard or small rope seized across the mouth of a hook to prevent slings from slipping off and to aid in preventing stretching of the hook.

Multiple Topping Lift - One made of a tackle system with one block shackled to the head boom, one to the mast, and one to the hauling part.

Nested/de-nested cargo - Cargo that fits or stacks on itself, conserving space, such as pails stacked inside other pails; or cargo loaded inside vehicles, such as cargo loaded by a shipper or SDDC in the bed of a trailer.

Ocean Cargo Clearance Authority (OCCA) - An element of SDDC which accomplishes cargo booking, contract administration, surface passenger booking, and export/import surface traffic management functions for cargo moving in the DTS.

Onboard - On or in a vessel.

Out-of-pocket Costs The method by which the Government compensates the contractor for the furnishing of equipment, materials, supplies or services that the Government throughout this statement of work has indicated intent to furnish. In addition to reimbursement for actual cost, the contractor shall be reimbursed for any transportation expense associated with the furnishing of materials, equipment, supplies or services compensated under the out of pocket provision.

Outboard - Away from the centerline, or at either side of a vessel.

Outboard Boom - Boom spotted over the pier lighter.

Outboard Guy - Cable or wire that pulls a boom outboard.

Overage - An inventory discrepancy in which a shipment or more pieces of cargo for a shipment, are on hand than the Terminal Inventory indicates, or a shipment or more pieces of cargo are received than accounted for in the shipping papers.

Pad eye - Fitting attached to a deck or flooring, having an integral base plate and an eye to which lashings and guys may be secured.

Peavy - Tool for handling wooden material, especially adapted for rolling or turning poles.

Performance Requirements Summary (PRS) - The listing of critical performance indicators, standards, and acceptable quality levels used in evaluating the contractor's performance.

Pier - Wharf running at an angle with the shoreline that provides berthing spaces on both sides for ships.

Pilferable Cargo - Items which are vulnerable to theft because of their ready resale potential. Pilferable items include cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, cameras, electronic equipment, etc.

Plumb - Weight of lead attached to a string, used to indicate a vertical direction.

Port Side - Left side of a vessel looking forward toward the bow or stem.

Portable Bar Code Reader (PBCR) - A piece of portable equipment used to automatically read LOGMARS labels.

Pre-lodge - A feature of the Defense Transportation System (DTS) whereby a transshipping activity is provided advance cargo documentation from within the system and carriers are required to give notification of cargo arrival for scheduling purposes.

Preventer - Auxiliary rope, spar, chain wire, or bolt to relieve an unusual strain and give additional security.

Protected Cargo - Those items designated as having characteristics which require that they be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated, or handled in a special manner to ensure their safeguard or integrity. Protected cargo is subdivided into controlled pilferable and sensitive cargo.

Quality Control Inspection Program Plan - A formal document prepared by the contractor that contains specific performance standards, methods, and frequency of inspections, assignment of responsibility, and manner of record preservation to support the Quality Control Inspection Program.

Quality Control Program - A formal internal control program prepared by the contractor to ensure consistent satisfactory performance of the terms and conditions of the contract.

Rack - To move a draft athwart ship.

Rail - Longitudinal member around the edges of the deck as a protection, sometimes an actual rail, sometimes the top edge of the bulwark.

Reefer - Ship in which all cargo compartments are refrigerated.

Reeve - To pass or thread a rope through a block or hole.

Release Unit of Cargo - Release unit of cargo for surface shipment is usually 10,000 pounds; however, this is subject to exception based upon traffic management considerations, nature and sensitivity of cargo, and modes and methods of the shipments.

Required Delivery Date (RDD) - A calendar date that specifies when materiel is actually required to be delivered to the requisitioner.

Resistor - Device in an electric circuit offering electrical resistance for protection or control.

Retrograde - Cargo destined from overseas areas to the U. S.

Revenue Ton - The basis upon which compensation is computed for cargo handling. Commodities payable on a tonnage basis are paid on the basis of a measurement ton of 40 cubic feet.

Rig - To fit shrouds, stays, etc., of a vessel to their respective masts or other fittings.

Roller Chocks - Chocks with a short vertical roller fixed to reduce friction on a line.

Running Block - Single-sheave block supported in a bight and provided at the bottom with a load hood.

Running Rigging - Rope or wire that is hauled upon to adjust yards and booms.

Safe Working Load - Maximum weight or load which a part of the ship's gear will support with safety.

Samson Post - Same as kingpost.

Secondary Load - Cargo loaded on prime mover by the original shipper. Any weight and dimension changes are allocated to the prime mover in the shipper's documentation.

Segregation (sorting) of Cargo - The breaking out of discharge cargo and separating or assembling it into piles, bays, bins, or areas, by consignee as shown on the manifests or other documents, or for loading by transportation conveyance.

Seizing - Light strands tied about loose ends of cable or rope to prevent raveling. Three seizings are usually required on an end.

Separation Cloth - Sheet of gunny cloth used to prevent the mixture of cargo.

Service Codes - MILSTAMP codes that indicate the ocean carrier's responsibility for movement of the container. These codes are used in pairs to indicate the carrier's responsibility at origin and destination. For example, the service code ML indicates the carrier is responsible for linehaul transportation from origin to the port of embarkation and for local drayage within the modified commercial zone of the port of discharge.

Code "K" - The ocean carrier's responsibility begins or ends at the ocean carrier's terminal.

Code "L" - The ocean carrier's responsibility begins or ends within the modified commercial zone of the port of embarkation or the port of discharge.

Code "M" - The ocean carrier's responsibility begins or ends at an inland origin or inland destination.

Shackle - U-shaped iron link with a removable pin used to make lines or block fast.

Shaft Tunnel - Watertight passage housing the propeller shafting from the engine room to the bulkhead at which the stern tubes start. It provides access to the shafting and its bearings and also prevents their being damaged by cargo put in the spaces through which it passes.

Sheave - Wheel inside a block.

Shifting Boards - Temporary partitions placed in holds to prevent the shifting of bulk cargo.

Shipment Unit - One or more items assembled into one unit which becomes the basic entity for control throughout the transportation cycle as defined in MILSTAMP.

Shipside - Area at or along the side of a ship.

Shoring - Act of supporting anything by bracing it from below.

Shortage - An inventory discrepancy when a shipment is not on hand, or fewer pieces of cargo for a shipment are on hand, than the terminal inventory indicates. A transportation discrepancy occurs when an entire shipment or fewer pieces of a shipment are received than shown on the shipping documents.

Shroud - Guy rope or cable, used to support a mast, running athwart ship from the top of the mast to both sides of the vessel.

Single Shipment - A shipment under one shipping document (TCMD).

Single Topping Lift - One made of only one line shackled to the head of the boom, rove through a block at the mast, and led below to the bail.

Slack - To ease up on or pay out a line.

Sleeper - Heavy piece of timber laid on the deck to support something, such as the wheels of a locomotive.

Sling - Arrangement of line or chain around a draft of cargo to make it safe for hoisting.

Snatch Block - Single block with a gate on one side of the frame which may be opened to allow the bight of a line to be placed on a sheave without reeving the end through the block.

Spanner Stay or Truss - Wire stay or structural steel span which runs athwart ship between the heads of a pair of kingposts.

Special Handling Code - The two-digit alphanumeric code following the Water Commodity Code. This code identifies the type of cargo and special handling. It is used to identify commodities for ocean manifesting, cost accounting, contractor payment and special handling. The various codes are defined in MILSTAMP, Volume I.

Splice - To weave loose ends of fiber or wire rope together.

Split Shipment - A shipment, which has been separated into two or more increments after receipt with each increment, identified and documented separately.

Spool - One, whose surface is concave, used as a winch head.

Spot - To swing the booms to any desired position by means of the boom guys.

Square of the Hatch - Space directly under the hatch and the same size as it.

Stability - Power of a vessel to right itself when it is rolled to one side.

Stanchion - Upright pillar of wood or steel supporting the decks, awnings, etc.

Standing Rigging - Rigging which is not hauled upon.

Starboard Side - Right hand side of a vessel looking forward.

Stay - Line or wire running fore and aft and used to support the mast, spar, or funnel.

Step - Attach or fasten a mast or vertical spar to a ship's deck. To fasten booms to the mast table or to kingpost.

Stern - After or rear end of a vessel.

Stevedore - A person who contracts to load or unload a vessel.

Stiffener - Angle bar or stringer fastened to a surface to strengthen it.

Stopper - Piece of rope or chain used to secure a line under load.

Stowage - Compact placing of cargo aboard a vessel.

Stowage Factor - Figure denoting the number of cubic feet required to stow a long ton of any particular commodity.

Stowage Plan/Stow Plan - A completed stowage diagram showing what material has been loaded and its stowage location in each hold, between-deck compartment, or other space in a ship, including deck space. Each POD is indicated by colors or other appropriate means. Deck and between-deck cargo normally is shown in perspective, while cargo stowed in the lower hold is shown in profile, except that vehicles usually are shown in perspective regardless of stowage.

Stuffing - The placement of cargo into or onto cargo transporters, such as sea vans, MILVANs, flatbeds, and flattracks, including all necessary blocking, bracing, lashing, or dunnage.

Surge - To slack off on line. To allow a line to slip slowly around a fitting.

Tackle - Assembly of ropes and blocks. A tackle system may be simple or compound; a simple system has one rope and one or more blocks; a compound tackle system has more than one rope and two or more blocks.

Tag Line - Length of small line used as a guide or to steady drafts of cargo.

Tank Top - Plating laid on the floors of a vessel.

Tarpaulin, Hatch - Painted or treated canvas covering for a hatch.

Terminal Inventory Discrepancy (TID) - A shipment unit (SU) which the terminal has listed on the on-hand inventory and which cannot physically be located and for which no lift record or other disposition is available.

Terminal Operator - The SDDC activity responsible for terminal operations to include both active and reserve components.

Terminal Support Module (TSM) - Microcomputer based terminal management and cargo documentation system that implements LOGMARS technology for automated data capture.

Thimble - Fitting for a closed eye splice.

Tie Rod - Rod serving as a tie between two pieces, acting in tension to keep them from separating.

Time in Terminal - The time measured in days from the date of receipt of the cargo until the date the cargo is shipped, transported, or otherwise disposed of.

Tipping Angle - Angle at which an item of cargo longer than the hatch opening must be tipped if it is to be lowered into a hold.

Tombing - Act of bracing anything from above to hold it down.

Top - To raise a boom from its cradle to a working position.

Top Mast - Mast above the lower mast.

Topping Lift - Wire rope extending from the head of the boom to a mast for the purpose of supporting the weight and permitting the boom to be raised or lowered.

Transferring - The act of moving cargo within the modified commercial zone.

Transportation Control and Movement Document (TCMD) - DD Form 1384, is the official cargo movement document prescribed by the Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (DOD Regulation 4500.32R). The TCMD is used for the documentation and control of all cargo moving into and through the terminals.

Transportation Control Number - The number used to identify and control the shipment unit within the Defense Transportation System.

Tween deck - Any deck below the upper deck and above the lowest deck. Abbreviation of between deck.

Two-block - To draw two blocks together so that no more hoisting is possible.

Undocumented cargo - Any piece of equipment arriving at the terminal that is not listed on the final AUCL/UCL or is not in the data base.

Unitized Cargo - Cargo that is received, palletized or in a configuration comparable to a palletized load, does not require palletizing or reworking by the Contractor prior to stevedoring to the ship or loading on inland transportation, and is susceptible to machine handling in the ship.

Unloading - The act of removing cargo from trucks or trailers.

Unstuffing - The act of removing cargo from cargo transporters.

Vehicle - A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land such as: automobiles, trailers, trucks, motorcycles, scooters, and internal-combustion engines or battery-powered equipment (this includes all documentation and certification when required).

Ventilator - Device for furnishing fresh air to compartments below deck or for exhausting foul air.

Vessel Stowage Factor (VSF) - Amount of space available for each long ton/measurement ton of cargo a vessel can carry, exclusive of deck cargo.

Warp - Fiber or wire rope by which a vessel is moved about when in harbor.

Water Commodity Code - The three-digit numeric code used to identify commodities for ocean manifesting, cost accounting, contractor payment, special handling. The various codes and their noun descriptions are defined in MILSTAMP, Volume I.

Weight Cargo - See Bottom cargo.

Weight Ton - The term "weight ton" or "WT" means 2,240 pounds.

Wharf - Structure for loading or discharging vessels, particularly a platform of timber, stone, or concrete against which vessels may be secured to load or discharge.

Winch - Machine used for loading and discharging cargo or for hauling on lines.

Winch Head - Drum, usually of small diameter and concave, on a winch, designed for taking and holding the turns of a rope. See Cathead.

Worldwide Port System - A computerized system used to enter, document, and trace all import and export DOD-sponsored cargo processed through SDDC controlled and/or contracted ports.